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U. S. FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION
Berkeley, California

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT ON
PRODUCTION OF LUMBER, LATH, AND SHINGLES IN CALIFORNIA, 1936^{1/}

This is a preliminary summary of data submitted in returns from the lumber census conducted for the Census Bureau by the Forest Service. Returns were received from 95 percent of California operators at the time of compilation and late returns may change summary figures slightly, in addition to possible corrections which may be made in the final published report by the Bureau of the Census.

LUMBER CUT - M Ft. B.M.
(Mills cutting 50 M or over)

SPECIES	PINE REGION		REDWOOD REGION		TOTAL	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
Ponderosa pine	756,950	63.6:	-	-	756,950	46.1
Sugar pine	224,290	18.9:	-	-	224,290	13.6
White fir	(2) 62,859	5.3:	13,252	2.9:	76,111	4.6
Douglas fir	112,520	9.4:	35,259	7.8:	147,779	9.0
Cedar	(3) 32,542	2.7:	55	-	32,597	2.0
Redwood	-	-	(4) 402,711	88.8:	402,711	24.5
Spruce	55	-	2,399	.5:	2,454	.2
Lodgepole pine	129	-	-	-	129	-
Oak	2	-	-	-	2	-
Other species	502	.1:	-	-	502	-
TOTALS	(5) 1,189,849	100.0:	453,676	100.0:	1,643,525	100.0

In addition to the above, 32 mills producing less than
50 M each cut
TOTAL, all mills

834
1,644,359

Lath	19,674 M pcs.	7,092 M pcs.	26,766 M pcs.
Shingles	822 Squares	119,946 Squares	120,768 Squares

- (2) Includes California red fir (*Abies magnifica*), which is not produced in sufficient quantity to have established a separate market status.
(3) The pine-region cut was incense cedar with the exception of a very small amount of Port Orford; all of the redwood-region cedar was Port Orford.
(4) Redwood of the coast, - *Sequoia sempervirens*.
(5) About 20 million feet, mostly Douglas fir, was cut from Oregon logs.

^{1/} By Lillian M. Bean, Special Agent, Bureau of the Census, and Clerk, California Forest and Range Experiment Station.

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION SINCE 1920

Totals, including hardwoods, for all mills in California (and Nevada when mills operated) cutting 50 M feet and over per annum, and percentage of increase or decrease of each year as compared with preceding year:

Year	Cut M feet	%	Year	Cut M feet	%	Year	Cut M feet	%
1921	1,350,438		1927	2,070,811	-5.4	1933	784,626	15.3
1922	1,720,556	27.4	1928	1,952,659	-5.7	1934	1,014,747	29.3
1923	2,118,094	23.1	1929	2,063,229	5.7	1935	1,355,713	33.6
1924	1,996,496	-5.7	1930	1,514,263	-26.6	1936	1,643,525	21.2
1925	2,042,991	2.3	1931	957,740	-36.8			
1926	2,187,959	7.1	1932	680,520	-28.9			

Lumber production in California continues to rise, although the increase in 1936 was 12 percent less than that of the preceding year, the actual increase in board feet amounting to 287,812 M, or 21.2 percent. The percentage of increase was almost equally divided between regions, the redwood region's cut increasing 22.4 percent over 1935 and the pine region's 20.7 percent. The pine region continues to produce nearly three-fourths of California's lumber, with ponderosa pine still the principal species cut. This species, however, suffered a slight reduction in its percentage of lead, due to other species, notably sugar pine and Douglas fir, showing slight gains. Production in 1936 was still only 79 percent of the peak-production 1929 year, but was 241 percent of the low-production 1932 year.

Output of lath and shingles also continues upward, the increase in shingle squares produced in 1936 amounting to 12 percent over the number produced in 1935.